

Figure 2.--Distribution of the Big Fork coal bed.

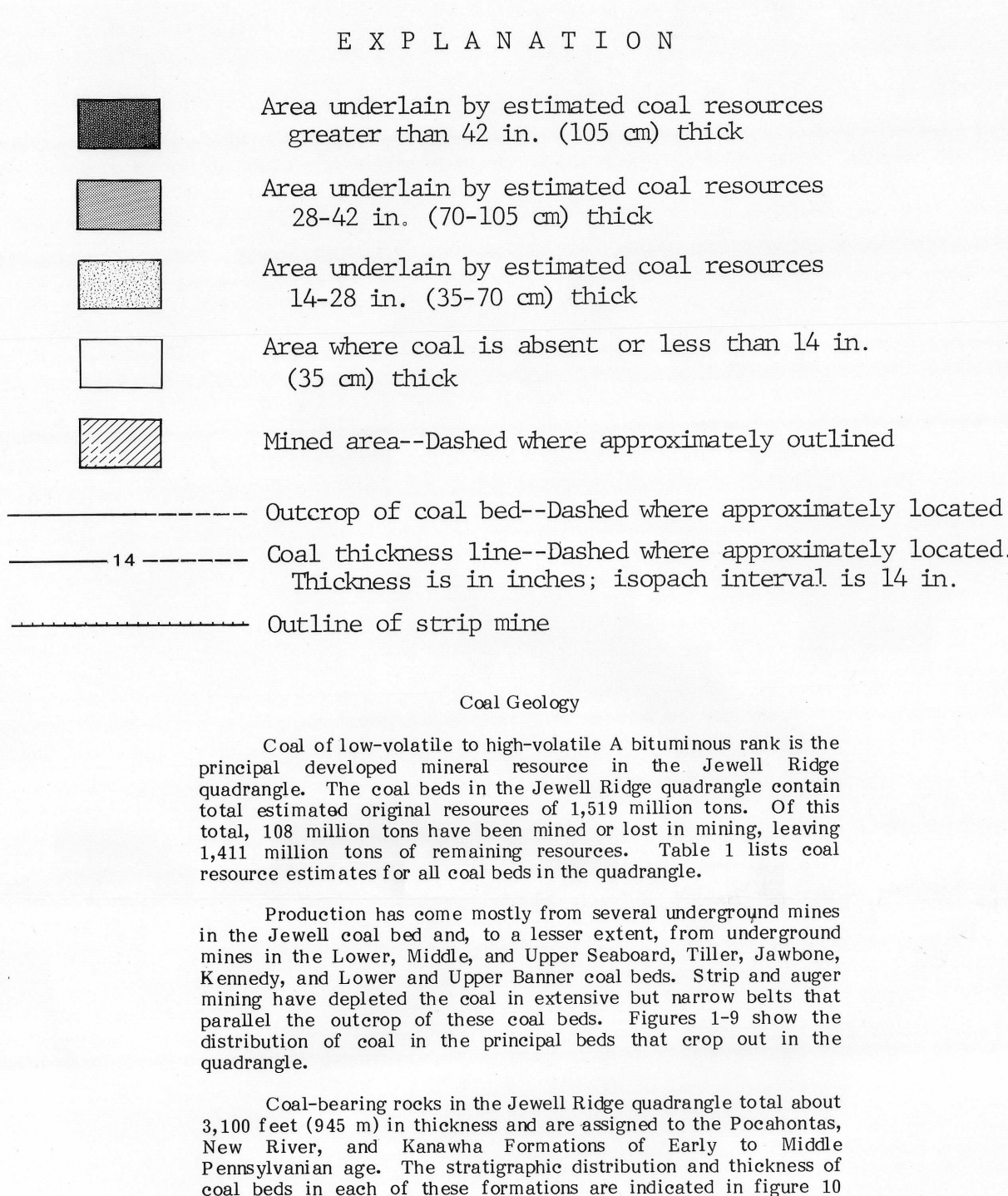


Figure 3.--Distribution of the Kennedy coal bed.

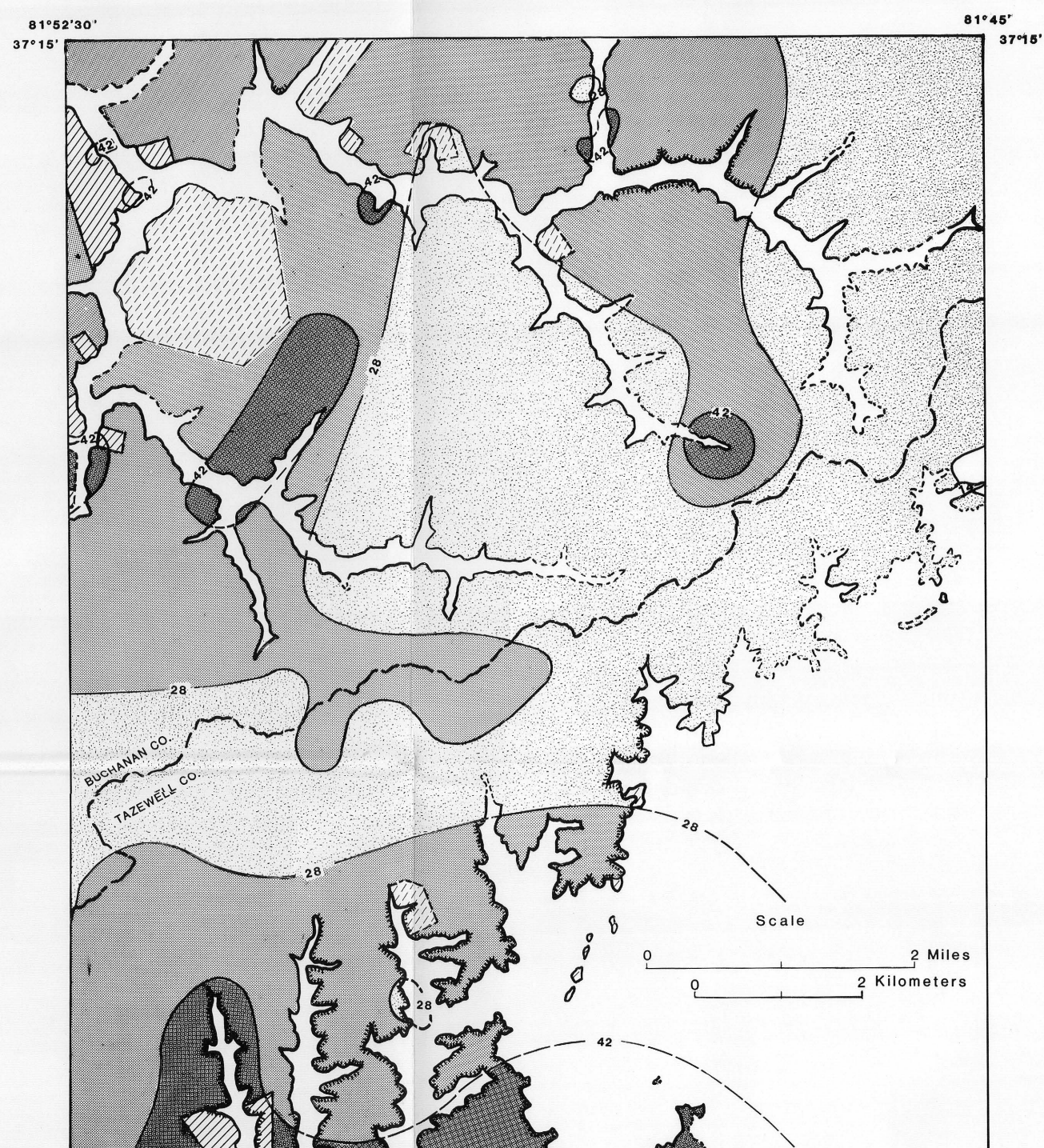


Figure 5.--Distribution of the Jawbone coal bed.

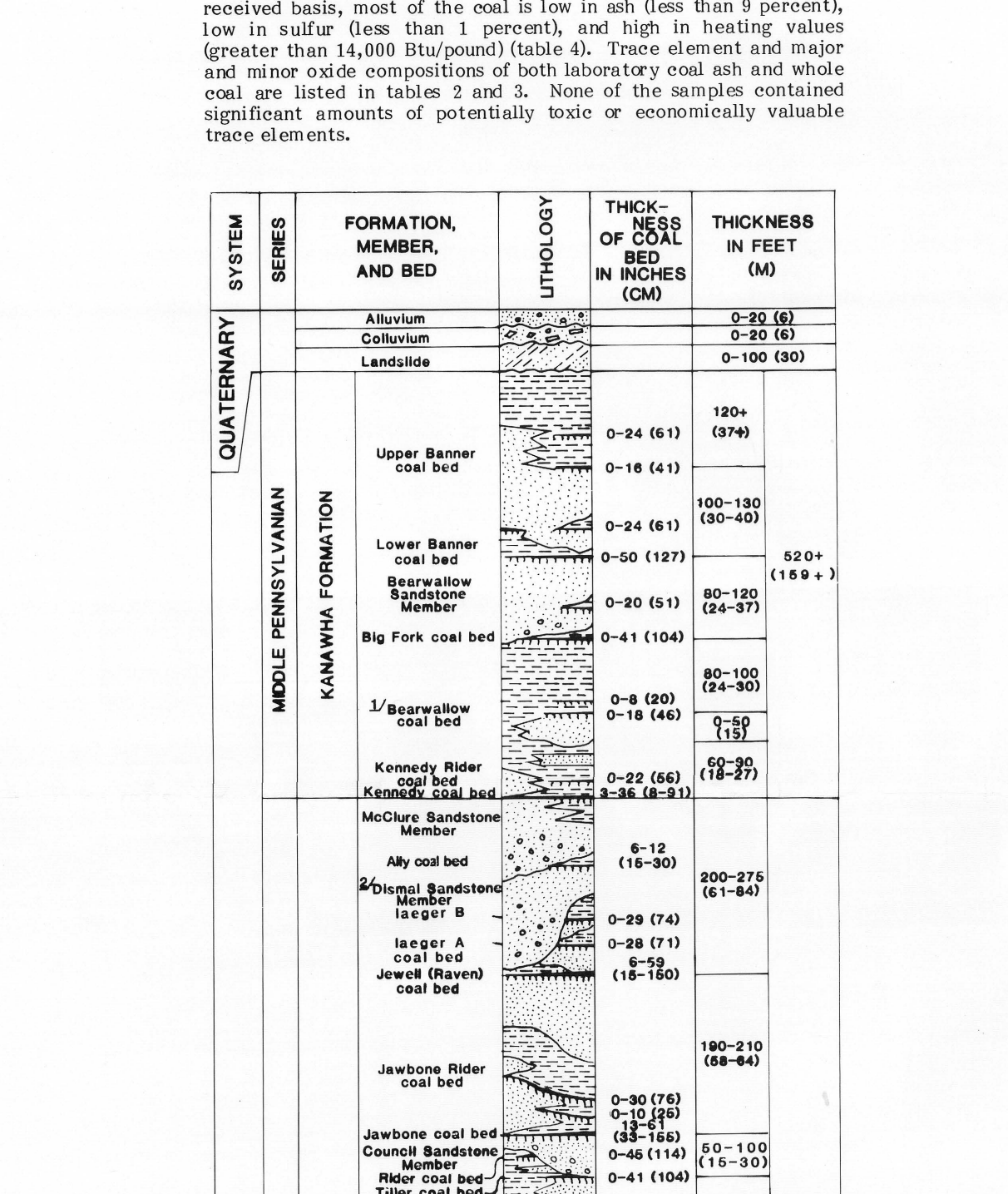


Figure 6.--Distribution of the Tiller coal bed.

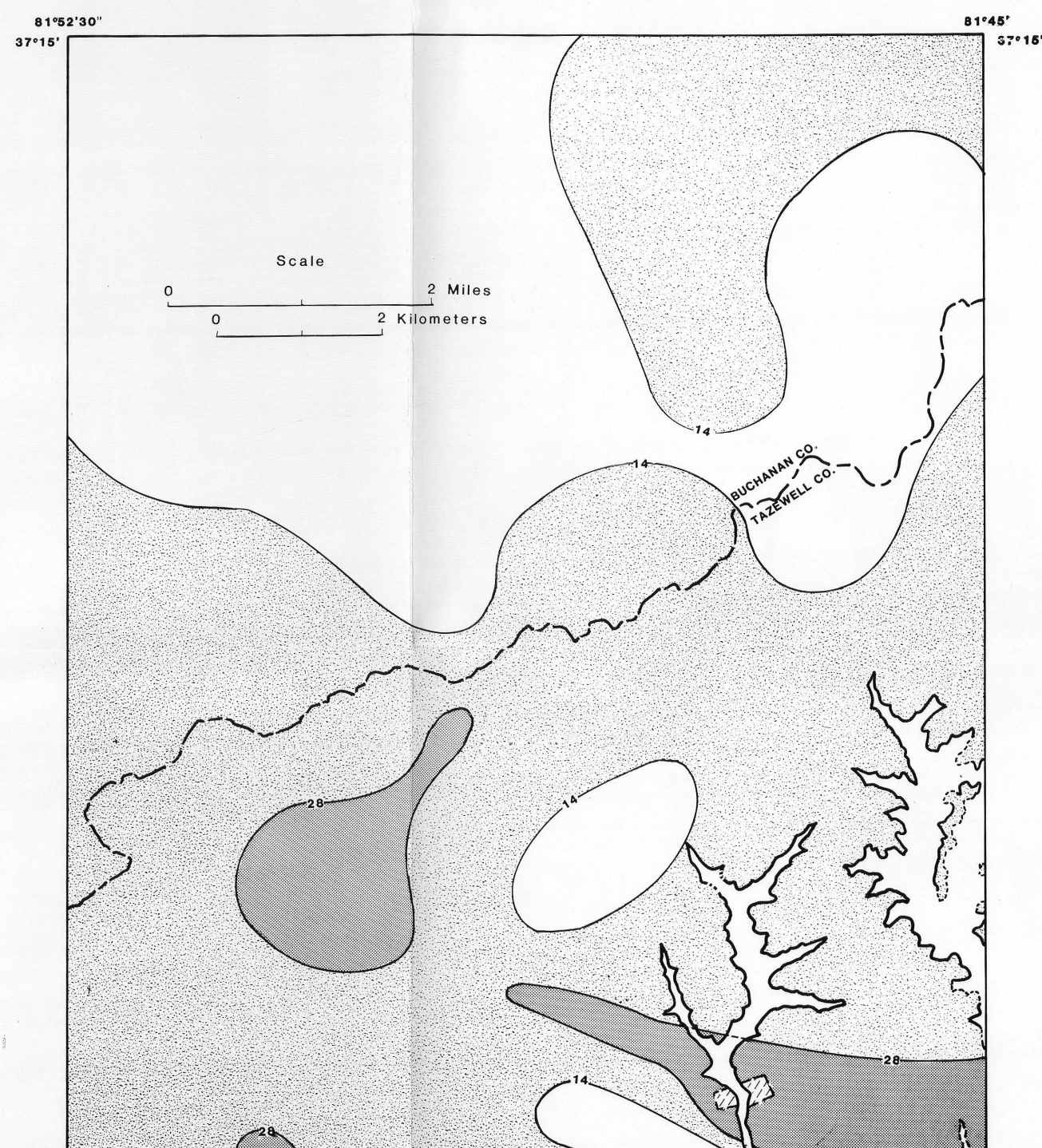


Figure 8.--Distribution of the Middle Seaboard coal fields.

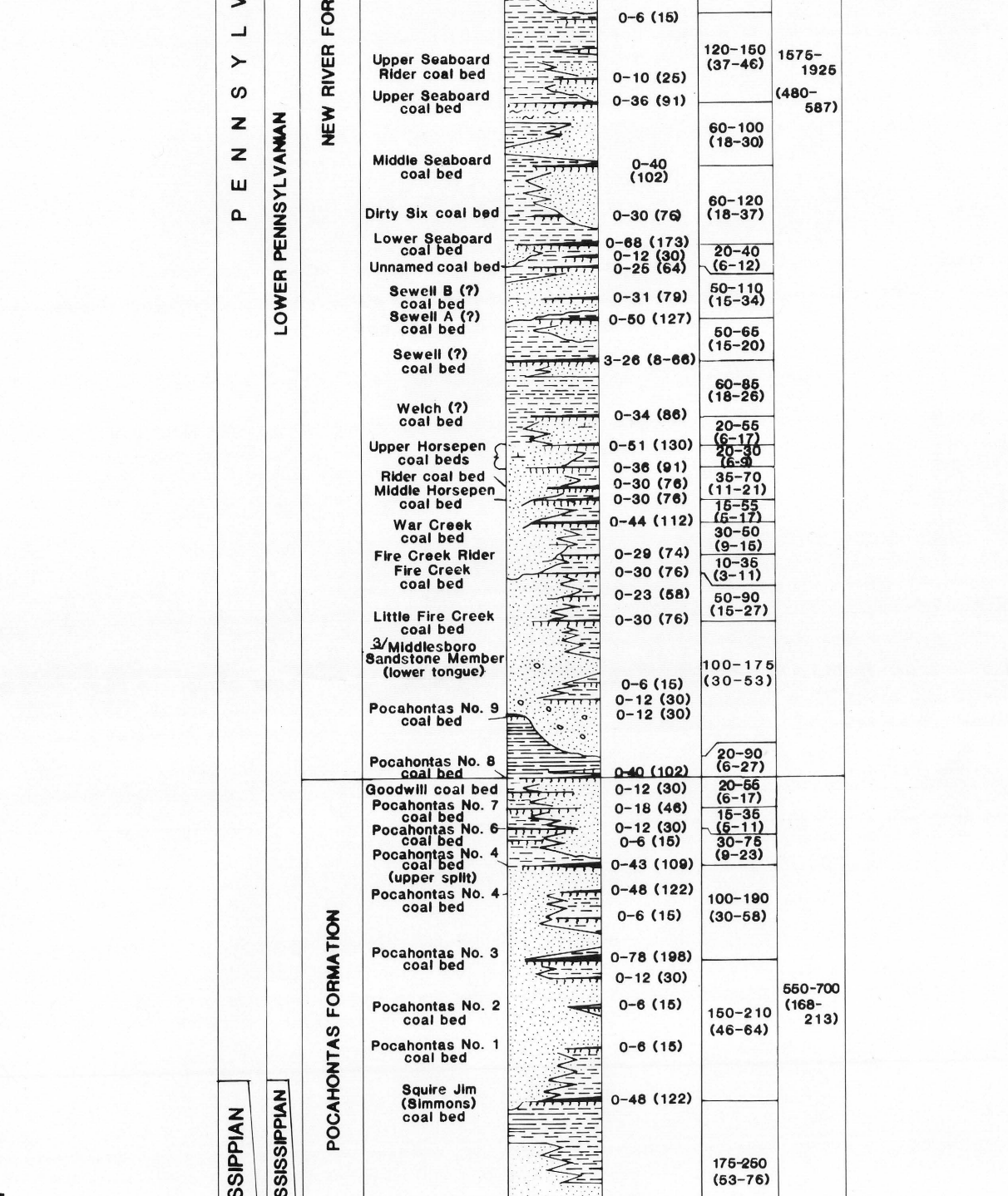
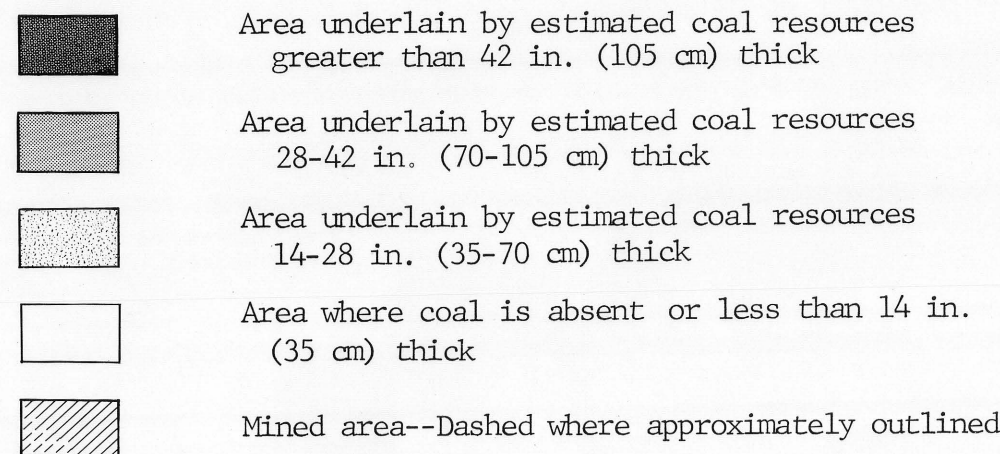


Figure 9.--Distribution of the Lower Seaboard coal



Coal of low-volatile to high-volatile A bituminous rank is the principal developed mineral resource in the Jewell Ridge quadrangle. The coal beds in the Jewell Ridge quadrangle contain total estimated original resources of 1,519 million tons. Of this total, 108 million tons have been mined or lost in mining, leaving 1,411 million tons of remaining resources. Table 1 lists coal resource estimates for all coal beds in the quadrangle.

Production has come mostly from several underground mines in the Jewell coal bed and, to a lesser extent, from underground mines in the Lower, Middle, and Upper Seaboard, Tiller, Jawbone, Kennedy, and Lower and Upper Banner coal beds. Strip and auger mining have depleted the coal in extensive but narrow belts that parallel the outcrop of these coal beds. Figures 1-9 show the distribution of coal in the principal beds that crop out in the quadrangle.

Coal-bearing rocks in the Jewell Ridge quadrangle total about 2,100 feet (945 m) in thickness and are assigned to the Pocatongo, New River, and Kanawha Formations of Early to Middle Pennsylvanian age. The stratigraphic distribution and thickness of coal beds in each of these formations are indicated in figure 1. The lithology and thickness of intervening strata, together with the lithology and thickness of intervening strata. Nearly all of the coal is banded and consists of bright attritus and vitrinite with minor amounts of dull attritus. Partings of shale underlie, impure sandstone, and fusulin are present locally. Fine-grained disseminated pyrite occurs sparingly in some beds.

Analyses of 21 samples of coal show that the coal is mostly of high quality and suitable for the manufacture of coke. On an as-received basis, most of the coal is low in ash (less than 9 percent), low in sulfur (less than 1 percent), and high in heating value (greater than 14,000 Btu/pound) (table 4). Three element and major and minor oxide compositions of both laboratory coal ash and whole coal are listed in tables 2 and 3. None of the samples contains significant amounts of potentially toxic or economically valuable trace elements.

[illegible]

Figure 10.--Generalized stratigraphic column
of coal-bearing formations.

In this quadrangle, Bearwallow Conglomerate reduced in rank to Bearwallow Sandstone Member and assigned to Kansans Formation. Bearwallow Conglomerate remains good usage

²Dismal Formation and its Dismal Conglomerate Lentil of Campbell (1897) adopted by U.S. Geological Survey usage as Dismal Sandstone Member of New River Formation, one of four members.

^{2f}In this quadrangle, Middlesboro Member of Lee Formation reassigned to New River Formation as Middlesboro Sandstone Member (lower and upper tongues). Middlesboro Member remains member of Lee Formation in Virginia and in southeastern Kentucky.

Campbell, M. R., 1897, Description of the Tazewell quadrangle [Virginia-West Virginia]: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Atlas, Tazewell Folio 44, 6 p.

[illegible]

Table 2.—Trace element composition on a whole-coal basis
(Values in parts per million; L after a value means
less than value shown; N means not detected;
tolerance limits in parentheses)

[illegible]

Table 3.--Major and minor oxide composition of the laboratory ash of coal samples
[Values in percent. L after a value means less than value shown.
Analyses by U.S. Geological Survey.]

[illegible]

d170167	2,3	23.4	67.1	7.2	4.7	89.6	1.4	5.4	0.7	14170	0.01	0.12	0.39
Teller d170161	2,3	26.7	63.8	7.2	4.9	79.6	1.3	6.3	0.7	14000	0.04	0.05	0.36

